

Chohan is also tied to Dal Khalsa. If the Indian government really believes that Chohan's followers were involved in the incident, then why wasn't Chohan arrested when he returned to India last year?

A Member of the Canadian Parliament, David Kilgour, confirms the Indian government's involvement. In his book *Betrayal: The Spy That Canada Forgot*, he writes about a Canadian-Polish double agent who was introduced to Indian government agents. They asked him to join in their plot to carry out a second bombing of an Air India jet, telling him that "the first one worked so well."

The evidence clearly continues to show that the Indian regime blew up its own airliner to damage the Sikh freedom movement," said Dr. Aulakh. "This is consistent with the pattern of Indian government efforts to protect its tyrannical rule over the minorities of South Asia"

The government of India has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 200,000 Christians since 1948, over 85,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits (the aboriginal people of the subcontinent), and others. Last March, the Indian government murdered 2,000 to 5,000 Muslims in Gujarat, according to the newspaper *The Hindu*. Over 52,000 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian government murders of Sikhs "worse than a genocide." On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared the independence of its homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. No Sikh representative has ever signed the Indian constitution. The Sikh Nation demands freedom for its homeland, Khalistan.

"Only in a free and sovereign Khalistan will the Sikh Nation prosper. In a democracy, the right to self-determination is the sine qua non and India should allow a plebiscite for the freedom of the Sikh Nation and all the nations of South Asia," Dr. Aulakh said.

RENEWABLE FUEL EQUITY ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleague Mr. HUNTER of California in introducing the Renewable Fuel Equity Act. I'm grateful to my colleague for his leadership on this issue, and I look forward to working with him to build bipartisan support for this important legislation.

We all know we need to expand and diversify our production of energy from renewable resources. The legislation we have introduced today would help us do this by providing tax incentives for new renewable energy development.

Solar, wind, hydropower, biomass and geothermal energy are each potentially enormous energy resources. Every state has renewable energy potential. But the various kinds of renewable resources are not spread uniformly across the country. Current tax law creates regional and technological inequities by failing to provide uniform benefits for all renewable energy resources. For example, the Section 45 production tax credit enacted in 1992 has spurred significant new investment, but it only applies to power plants using wind power.

That's why we need to expand this proven incentive to all renewable energy sources.

Clean power production provides greater reliability for our electricity system while promoting cleaner air and water. Renewable energy sources provide reliable power that is cost-effective over the long run, but their high initial capital cost discourages investment. Providing tax incentives for new renewable power production can make the difference.

The Hunter-Udall bill also offers incentives for smaller power systems, particularly those not connected to the grid, as these systems are unlikely to get an effective stimulus from the production tax credit. Under current law, the production tax credit does not apply to off-grid systems, and it is complex for a small farm or business to use. To address such situations, our legislation would make a 20 percent investment tax credit available to all small renewable technologies as an alternative.

Investment in new renewable power is good for the economy and the environment, and studies show that providing these tax incentives will spur new investment without cutting Treasury revenues. The Hunter-Udall bill makes good sense.

I look forward to working with my colleague and with Congress to get this sensible legislation passed.

HONORING THE CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE, NC AND THE FESTIVAL OF FLIGHT

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I have the privilege of introducing a resolution on behalf of the North Carolina's unanimous, bipartisan delegation honoring the City of Fayetteville and its Festival of Flight Celebration. We are introducing this resolution so that all in Congress and the entire nation can pay tribute to this city and its accomplishments.

Fayetteville's Festival of Flight will be the largest public event in the state marking the Wright Brothers' historic first flight, and it is one of only four events nationwide endorsed as a full partner by the United States Centennial of Flight Commission. The Festival of Flight will take place May 16-26, 2003, and it will feature a weekend arts festival, a military air show at Pope Air Force Base, a general aviation show at Grannis Field and an exposition with aviation displays and interactive exhibits depicting the past, present and future of flight.

Education is a focus of the Festival of Flight, and the State of North Carolina has developed a year-long curriculum to encourage students' interest in aviation and flight technology. This educational focus will culminate with 1,000 students and teachers being sponsored each day for exclusive access to the Festival's Aviation Exposition.

Mr. Speaker, the Fayetteville Festival of Flight is about dreaming big and reaching for the stars. It is a celebration of 12 historic seconds in 1903 that ushered in the era of modern aviation. Furthermore, it is a testament to the strength of this city, the power of innovation and the hope for the future.

I encourage my colleagues to sign on as co-sponsors of this important resolution, and I urge this House to pass it soon.

RECOGNIZING A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF EVENTS SURROUNDING INTERNMENTS OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the efforts of the Japanese, German, and Italian American communities in educating the public about their experiences during World War II. I also commend my colleague, Rep. MICHAEL HONDA, for his efforts in redressing the mistreatment of many American ethnic groups during this period and specifically for sponsoring H. Res. 56, the Day of Remembrance Resolution.

Today we reflect upon the forced internment of thousands of American citizens during World War II. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the Secretary of War to incarcerate Japanese Americans in designated areas controlled by the military.

Executive Order 9066 was decreed without the issue of formal charges, warrants or trials; this presidential decree denied thousands of citizens the due process of law that is guaranteed by the Constitution. Executive Order 9066 was born out of the misguided fear that some Japanese Americans might harbor anti-American sentiment and could possibly threaten the nation's security during a time of war.

The execution of this law devastated the lives of many Japanese Americans. More than 120,000 Japanese Americans on the West Coast were given one week's notice and told to bring only what they could carry before being forcibly removed from their homes. They were then relocated to internment camps where they lived behind barbed wire and endured such hardships as inadequate medical supplies and insufficient food and water.

Japanese Americans were not the only ethnic group faced with internal prejudice during this period. German and Italian Americans also faced significant intolerance from other Americans during World War II.

Prejudice against ethnic Americans still resonates today. The events of September 11 proved that terrorists threaten our country and our very way of life. Although some terrorists may still inhabit our homeland, we cannot threaten the liberty of every Arab-American in order to get to those that would threaten the United States. In this way, the events of November 19, 1941 are with us as much today as ever.

Today is a day of remembrance and a day of reflection. We must reflect upon the atrocities committed during World War II, upon the internment of Japanese-Americans and upon the prejudice many Americans faced during this time. And we must remember and learn from the mistakes of our past, so that we do not repeat them in the future.